

ABNORMAL PRICES FOR NECESSARIES UNDER SUSPICION

Department of Justice Is Investigating Recent Increases in Cost of Living.

UNCOVERS FACTS WHICH POINT TO CONSPIRACY

If It Can Be Proved, Criminal Prosecution Will Be Instituted.

PRICES ARE FORCED UPWARD

Producers, Middlemen and Carriers Believed to Be Involved.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Attorney-General Gregory today announced the following formal announcement: "The Department of Justice is investigating the recent abnormal and suspicious increase in the prices of various necessities of life, especially coal."

Wherever any such increase is found to have been due to conspiracy or other unlawful action, the department will invoke against the offenders the severest penalties which the law prescribes."

Three separate investigations into the abnormally high price of commodities, it was said at the department, are in progress, with a view of criminal prosecution of persons or corporations responsible for the increases in the prices of milk, bread and coal. The Interstate Commerce Commission also is conducting an inquiry into the alleged shortage of coal cars, which middlemen claim is responsible for the rise in the price of coal.

FACTS UNCOVERED WHICH INDICATE CONSPIRACY

It was said in a high administration quarter today that facts have been uncovered which indicate a conspiracy on the part of coal operators and the coal-carrying railroads to force up arbitrarily the price of coal.

In substantiation of this belief, it was pointed out, the weather conditions have been excellent, so there could be no shortage of coal cars due to congestion or blockade. The railroads claim they cannot handle the coal output of the mines on account of the car shortage, but at both the Department of Justice and the Interstate Commerce Commission it was declared an agreement exists which would cause a natural shortage of cars. It was added that coal cars are built especially for the purpose of transporting coal, and that they cannot be well used for any other purpose, except by structural changes. It was said the number of coal cars on the various railroads was large enough to take care of the needs of the country.

ALL SECTIONS OF COUNTRY ARE SUFFERING EQUALLY

In further support of the charge that a conspiracy exists, it was said that all sections of the country are suffering equally, although there would be no cause for distant points to be affected seriously because long hauls are favored. If the allegation of a real car shortage were true, it was declared, only those places immediately affected, which would be the shorter hauls, would suffer, and then for only a short time.

It is expected that the Interstate Commerce Commission's inquiry will develop evidence concerning the car situation which will warrant action by the Department of Justice. It is understood the department will have representatives at the hearings to be conducted by the commission.

From all parts of the country complaints have been received by the Department of Justice, and considerable data have been gathered bearing on the situation. Some of the complaints have come from private persons and from the offices of district attorneys. All sections of the country have demanded Federal action, and during the past month the department has become convinced that the coal situation is acute. It was hinted that unless relief is obtained immediately Congress may be called upon to pass extraordinary legislation for the welfare of the country.

CANNOT AFFORD TO MINE COAL THAT RAILROADS CAN'T Haul

The coal operators are understood to maintain they cannot afford to mine more coal than the railroads can handle, and that the facilities of transportation now are such that it would be financially disastrous for them to increase their output. There is a charge against the middlemen also, that because of the scarcity of coal they for speculative motives, allow withholding from the market the supplies piled up in their yards, selling it only at exorbitant prices.

What the Department of Justice must prove, to establish its case, is a conspiracy for restraint of traffic on the part of the railroads; a conspiracy to reduce production for the purpose of increasing the price of coal on the part of the operators, and, going to the bottom, a conspiracy to withhold coal from the market for the purpose of raising the price on the part of the middlemen.

Evidence of such a conspiracy as the last-described would be the fact, it was said, that retailers have piled up and are holding an unusual amount of coal.

MILK INVESTIGATION CENTERS AT BOSTON

The principal Federal inquiry into the high price of milk centers at Boston, although investigations are under way in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities. District Attorney Anderson of Boston, who is directing the milk inquiry, has made three visits to Washington recently to confer with Department of Justice officials.

President Pleased With Prospects

Receives Reports From All Over Country Indicating Democratic Victory.

(By Associated Press.)
LONG BRANCH, N. J., November 5.—President Wilson has completed his campaign activities, and will rest here to-morrow, awaiting the outcome of the election on Tuesday. Regardless of the result, it was said by officials here, he will soon begin to map out a program for the session of Congress beginning next month. This program includes railroad legislation, and a bill to allow exporters to form common selling agencies abroad.

The President showed deep interest today in newspaper accounts of the closing of the campaign, and read a number of polls collected for him at the executive offices. It was said he was pleased with the outlook.

Messages giving final estimates in various States were received from Democratic leaders in virtually every section of the country. Without exception, officials said, the reports indicated a Democratic victory. Similar reports were received at the executive offices from Democratic headquarters in New York and Chicago. As a result, Secretary Tamm, speaking for the President, predicted that Mr. Wilson would be re-elected overwhelmingly.

The President will vote in Princeton on Tuesday. He will go there by motor. He took a long motor ride to-day with Mrs. Wilson.

LAST APPEAL TO WOMEN

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch Speaks Through Telephone to Workers in Twelve States for Hughes.

CHICAGO, November 5.—The last appeal to the women of the twelve suffrage States to put their shoulders to the wheel and work for the election of Charles Evans Hughes and the triumph of suffrage was made to-night by Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, of New York City, speaking from the stage of the Blackstone Theatre, under the auspices of the National Women's party.

Mrs. Blatch talked into a telephone transmitter, and her words were carried via long-distance wires to audiences assembled at Topeka, Kan.; Denver, Colo.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Phoenix, Wyo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Boise, Idaho; Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Reno, Nev., and San Francisco, Cal.

In her talk the suffrage leader declared that Tuesday's election will be so close that every vote will be of critical value to the major parties. The women, she said, hold in the hollow of their hands, the making or un-making of a President. She held President Wilson directly responsible for the Democratic party attitude toward the enfranchisement of women.

THIRTY MINERS PERISH

Sixteen Bodies Already Recovered and Four More Somewhere in More Remote Entrances.

(By Associated Press.)
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., November 5.—Thirty miners perished in the disaster at the Bessemer mine of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company on Saturday.

Sixteen bodies have been recovered from the mine and fourteen more are somewhere in the more remote entrances. Rescuers are forcing out the black damp gas, but do not expect to reach the entrapped bodies until morning.

The force of the explosion killed two, but the others died from suffocation.

The cause of the explosion has not been determined.

ABANDONED AT SEA ON FIRE

Danish Steamer Esbern Snare Is Destroyed by Crew, Which Lands at St. Michaels, Azores.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, November 5.—The Danish steamer Esbern Snare has been abandoned at sea on fire. Her crew was saved and landed at St. Michaels, Azores.

The Norwegian steamer Krosfjord is in Havre Roads with her cargo on fire.

The Krosfjord left Wilmington, N. C., on October 18 for Havre.

The Esbern Snare was a vessel of 1,772 tons net. Available shipping data shows that she sailed from Pensacola on September 18 for Montevideo.

APPEAL FOR WAR SUFFERERS

President Will Be Asked to Incorporate Message to American People in Thanksgiving Proclamation.

(By Associated Press.)
LONG BRANCH, N. J., November 5.—President Wilson will be asked to-morrow to include in his annual Thanksgiving proclamation an appeal to the people of the United States to assist the war sufferers in Europe.

The request is to be made by Ignace Jadrowski, the pianist, and Charles S. MacFarlan, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Mr. Wilson is expected to issue his proclamation within a few days.

WILLIAM G. BUNCE DEAD

Famous in Art Circles Throughout World as Painter of Venetian Marine Scenes.

(By Associated Press.)
HARTFORD, CONN., November 5.—William Gedney Bunce, famous in art circles throughout the world as a painter of Venetian marine scenes, died to-night in a hospital here as the result of injuries received earlier in the day when he was struck by an automobile driven by John C. Nichols, of this city. Mr. Bunce was born here seventy-six years ago.

RESIST INVASION BY I. W. W. MEMBERS

Citizens of Everett Meet Steamer at Wharf and Deny Privilege of Landing.

1,000 SHOTS ARE EXCHANGED

Panic-Stricken People Jump Into Water—Total Casualties Not Known.

(By Associated Press.)
EVERETT, WASH., November 5.—At least five persons were killed and forty wounded to-day in a fight at the Everett city wharf between 250 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who came here from Seattle on the steamer Verona, and a posse of about 150 citizens, headed by Sheriff Don McRae. Sheriff McRae is among the seriously wounded.

The number of casualties aboard the Verona is not known. After the shooting, in which about 1,000 shots were exchanged, the Verona turned around and started back to Seattle. Many men were seen to fall on the deck of the steamer, and others, panic-stricken, jumped overboard. Some were taken from the water, but others disappeared, and it is believed they were drowned.

The Verona reached Everett shortly before 2 o'clock. The coming of the party of invaders had been announced in messages sent to Everett from Seattle headquarters. A call to Industrial Workers of the World members from all over the State had been issued earlier in the week, and the citizens of Everett, at a meeting held on Saturday night, planned to meet the invaders and deny them privilege of landing.

ARMED MEN ON STEAMER OPEN FIRE ON POSSE

When the Verona reached the city wharf Sheriff McRae, who was backed by a posse of deputy sheriffs and citizens, stepped forward and informed the men on the boat that they would not be permitted to land. One of the men, evidently spokesman for the party, began arguing with the sheriff and then made a speech. Apparently at a signal, the men dropped their hands, and armed men on the steamer opened fire on the posse assembled on the pier. The first man to fall was Sheriff McRae, seriously wounded. One man was killed instantly, and in a moment the crowd on shore was panic-stricken. Deputy sheriffs on the wharf quickly rallied their forces, however, and returned the fire of the invaders on the Verona.

Men on the wharf and on the boat were seen to fall, and the Verona immediately backed out of the dock and started back toward Seattle.

The trouble between the Industrial Workers of the World and the authorities at Everett has been on for several months, and was the outgrowth of a strike of shingle weavers here. After several minor outbreaks of violence during the strike, Sheriff McRae organized the citizens' committee, and expelled members of the Industrial Workers of the World from Everett. On several occasions, small parties of men have attempted to enter Everett, but have been turned back by the sheriff. Last Monday, forty-five members of the I. W. W. from Seattle, were met at the wharf by the citizens' posse, loaded into automobiles and escorted to a point south of town, where they were liberated and ordered to leave.

FORCIBLE EXPULSION MUST BE AVENGED

Last week the "Industrial Workers," the official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World in Seattle, announced that the forcible expulsion of the men from Everett must be avenged, and called for 2,000 volunteers to go to Everett to establish the "right of free speech."

"The fight must be won," said the paper, "as the whole future of the Industrial Workers of the World in this section depends upon the outcome. We want all foot-loose rebels in the West to center their attention upon Everett and the trust and milk and logging properties. Get on the job and use your judgment."

ADJUTANT GENERAL ORDERED TO SCENE BY GOVERNOR

(By Associated Press.)
SEATTLE, WASH., November 5.—Governor Ernest Lister, who was in Seattle when word of the riot in Everett was received, immediately ordered Adjutant-General Maurice Thompson, of the Washington National Guard, to go to Everett, thirty miles north of here, and report to him on conditions there.

Before leaving for Everett, Adjutant-General Thompson ordered all National Guard organizations in Seattle to report immediately for duty. Four companies of coast artillery, four companies of infantry and two divisions of the naval militia, were under arms. Pending further developments, the guardsmen were ordered to assist the police in rounding up members of the Industrial Workers of the World here.

The Verona left Seattle about noon with 250 men aboard. One hundred and fifty other members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who could not find room on the Verona boarded the steamer Callista, which left after the first boat had departed. Both vessels were chartered for an "excursion."

The fight was over and the Verona was on her way back long before the Callista approached Everett. The two steamers met at Mukilteo, four miles south of Everett, and came back to Seattle together. Policemen were placed in charge of the Industrial Workers' headquarters in Washington Street, and a large force of officers (Continued on Second Page.)

POLISH KINGDOM IS RE-ESTABLISHED

Nation of Romance Once More Given Right to Control Own Destinies.

HAS BEEN PAWN IN WAR GAME

Proclamations Giving It Independence Result of Action by Germany and Austria.

(By Associated Press.)
BERLIN, November 5. (via Saville).—Poland, rich in romance, of storied interest almost unparalleled in fascination, was re-created to-day.

Proclamations re-establishing the right of the Polish nation to control its own destinies were read at Warsaw and at Lublin. General von Beseler, officiating at Warsaw and General Kuk at Lublin.

The event, marking one of the greatest moments in the life of Europe, was consummated by joint action of the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria.

The form of government established by the proclamation is described as an autonomous hereditary monarchy. In effect, it extends to the Polish provinces occupied by the central powers, with respect to city administration, rights of self-government similar to those enjoyed by the city of Warsaw since early in the war.

DELINEATION OF FRONTIERS TO BE SETTLED IN FUTURE

The exact delineation of the frontiers of the revived kingdom is left to the future, as is the question of who shall be placed upon the throne of the new kingdom. A Polish army is to be created.

General von Beseler, who, while military governor of Belgium, earned warm commendation from the American relief administrators by his practical sagacity, will, for the present, exercise chief authority.

The ancient kingdom of Poland, whose splendor was the glory of four centuries, has been the greatest sufferer of the war. Millions have been killed, and 25,000 hamlets, villages and towns have been laid waste.

The proclamation read to-day follows: "His Majesty, the German Emperor, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria and Apostolic King of Hungary, inspired by firm confidence in final victory of their arms and prompted by a desire to lead the districts reclaimed at the cost of heavy sacrifices from Russian domination towards a happy state, have agreed to form these districts into a national state with a hereditary monarchy and constitutional government."

"The exact frontiers of the kingdom of Poland shall be outlined later. KINGDOM WILL RECEIVE NECESSARY GUARANTEES

"The new kingdom will receive the guarantees necessary for the free development of its own resources by intimate relations with both powers."

"The glorious traditions of the ancient Polish armies and the memory of brave comradeship displayed during the greatest war of our days shall be revived in a new national army. The organization, instruction and command of this army shall be arranged by common agreement."

"The allied monarchs express the confident hope that Polish aspiration for the evolution of the Polish state and for the national development of the Polish kingdom shall now be fulfilled, taking into due consideration the general political conditions prevailing in Europe and the welfare and safety of their own countries and nations."

The great realms which are the western neighbors of the kingdom of Poland will have on their eastern frontier a free and happy state, enjoying its own national life, and they will welcome with joy the birth and prosperous development of this state."

ITS ELECTORAL SYSTEM HIGHLY PROGRESSIVE

The electoral system to be established is highly progressive and is not based on geographical position, but on community interest. The inhabitants of each city are divided into six classes, each class controlling an equal number of votes. The classes are denominated: Intellectuals, wholesale tradesmen, professional and retail men, houseowners, payers of residence tax, including workmen in better circumstances, all remaining electors. Proportional representation is to be given each class. Cities of less than 20,000 inhabitants are to be governed on a somewhat simpler system, the electors being divided into three classes, instead of six.

Decision of the two monarchs to grant Polish autonomy was reached following a visit to the Imperial chancellery, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, by a representative delegation of Poles drawn from all parties, all creeds and all ranks of society.

INDEPENDENCE OF POLAND CONFIRMED BY VON BERNSTORFF

WASHINGTON, November 5.—Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador, confirmed the press dispatches, saying Germany and Austria had proclaimed the independence of Poland. Poland, it was said at the embassy, will have a constitutional monarchy. Neither Austria nor Germany will have any supervision over its foreign relations.

The central empire, it was declared, are not adopting the English policy of the pact Britannica, which gives the British government control of the military and foreign affairs of the countries to whom she extends that policy.

Cardinal Della Volpe Dead.

ROME, November 5.—Cardinal Francis Della Volpe, seventy-two years old, died this morning. He was prefect of the Congregation of the Index, and had been in the cardinalate for seventeen years. In 1914 he was appointed a chamberlain of the church by the late Pope Pius X.

Wilson Warns Against Sinister Forces and Their Corrupt Methods

(By Associated Press.)
LONG BRANCH, N. J., November 5.—President Wilson to-night wired his final word of the campaign to the men who have worked to bring about his re-election. The telegram, sent to every State and county chairman in the country, follows:

"I thank you heartily for the splendid work done by you and by all the workers in the cause of progressive principles at issue in this campaign. The fight is won, I fully believe, though I take this means of urging you to renewed exertions and vigilance to see that belated efforts to confuse the public judgment do not succeed."

"Our country is prosperous, secure and happy, and its prosperity is upon a sound basis. Steps to protect our commerce and industry in any emergency after the European war ends have been taken. The antidumping clause of the so-called 'war revenue act' provides the executive with ample power to prevent the 'dumping'

of European surplus manufactures upon our markets."

"The Tariff Commission will shortly be appointed and at work to provide the facilities which will determine what other legislation is necessary or desirable. I need not add that the Federal reserve act is a guarantee against panics, and that the Federal Trade Commission will aid, as it already has helped to, to serve the stability of our commerce."

"I am already convinced that the time has passed in America when votes can be bought, the ballot box delisted by corrupt practices or the judgments of the American people determined or influenced in any way by the use of money. However, it is our duty to take every precaution lest conscienceless agents of the sinister forces working in opposition to progressive principles and popular government resort to their desperation to industrial coercion or to the evil and tawdry practices of a decade and more ago."

FRENCH SMASH GERMAN LINES IN SOMME REGION

Important Gains Made in Violent Fighting Which Proceeds Throughout Sunday.

BRITISH ALSO SUCCESSFUL

Capture Hills in Neighborhood of Butte-de-Warlenourt—Italians Endeavoring to Break Austrian Lines and Advance on Trieste.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, November 5.—The French troops in the Somme region of France and northeast of Verdun have again smashed the German lines hard. North of the Somme, between Les Boeufs and Sully-Salmeil, to the east of the latter place, and on the St. Pierre-Vaast wood sector, important gains were made in violent fighting, which proceeded throughout Sunday, according to the French official communication.

The attack on the St. Pierre-Vaast wood, which was made from three sides simultaneously, netted the French three trenches on the northern side and the entire German positions on the southern outskirts of the wood.

To the north, despite the stormy weather, the British, over a front of 1,000 feet, captured the hills in the neighborhood of the Butte-de-Warlenourt.

Keeping up their offensive in the Verdun region, the French have been enabled to occupy the entire village of Vaux, and also the town of Dambloup, which is situated a mile to the east of Fort Vaux.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN SOUTH OF GORIZIA

Violent fighting continues to mark the operations in the region south of Gorizia, where the Italians are endeavoring to break the Austrian lines and advance on Trieste. Fresh gains have been made by King Victor Emmanuel's men on the Carso plateau, south of the Oppachinsella-Castagnizza road, and to the south of the region they are alternately bombarding the Austrian positions at Jamiano and throwing heavy infantry effective against the town. The Vienna War Office says all the attacks at Jamiano thus far have been broken down in front of the Austrian line, the Italians suffering heavy casualties.

In the Transylvanian Alps the Austro-German and Rumanian forces are still at deadly grips, with both sides claiming successes at various points. Berlin records the capture by the Teutonic allies of positions in the Prutova Valley, while Bukharest asserts that the pursuit of the Teutons in the Jial Valley continues.

There is still no news forthcoming from the Dobruja region of Rumania, which is the situation there. Both Constantza and Mangalia, ports on the Black Sea, held by the forces of the central powers, have again been shelled by Russian warships.

The Macedonian fighting continues along the Cerna River, but no important changes in terrain have taken place.

Small raids for the Germans on the Serbian front south of Devisak and in Galichina and the Carpathian Mountains for the Rumanians, are recorded in the Berlin and Petrograd official communications.

SEVERAL SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS BY FRENCH NORTH OF SOMME

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, November 5.—French forces advancing in the region of Verdun last night occupied the village of Dambloup, which is situated nearly a mile to the east of the recently captured Fort Vaux, according to the official statement issued this afternoon by the French War Department.

In the Somme region last night there was only an intermittent artillery duel. The text of the announcement read: "North of the Somme the enemy did not resume his attempt on our trenches in St. Pierre-Vaast wood. The number of prisoners taken yesterday was fifty. During the night there was an intermittent artillery duel. On the right bank of the River Meuse there was a fairly heavy bombardment in the regions of Donaumont, Vaux and La Lauffes."

"East of Fort Vaux our troops extended their progress, occupying during the night the village of Dambloup, making some prisoners."

"On the rest of the front there was nothing important."

Midnight official report: "North of the Somme we made several successful attacks during the day. A series of appreciable advances were made between the region to the south of Le (Continued on Second Page.)

PARTY WORKERS FULLY PREPARED FOR FINAL DRIVE

Are Taking No Chances on Making Political Slips or Errors.

ALL PROFESS CONFIDENCE IN OUTCOME ON TUESDAY

Final Statements by Democratic and Republican Chairmen Issued.

ELEVENTH-HOUR EFFORTS

They Will Be Bent to "Swinging" Congressmen in Doubtful Districts.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, November 5.—Candidates, party managers and political workers, whose activities are centered in New York, spent Sunday in comparative quiet, preparing for the final "drive" to-morrow.

While both Democrats and Republicans professed entire confidence in the outcome on Tuesday, they are taking no chances on making political slips or errors. Instructions will be given to-morrow to subchiefs and lieutenants all the way down to the precinct captains.

Charles E. Hughes, the Republican presidential candidate, who will remain here until after election, announced to-night that he considers his campaign closed, and that he has no further statement to make. He told the few callers he had, however, that he felt sure of victory.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE SPENDS QUIET SUNDAY

Mr. Hughes did not leave his hotel until after dinner to-night, when he went for a walk on Riverside Drive, calling later on the family of his son, Charles E. Hughes, Jr.

The Republican nominee will rest again to-morrow and will vote on Tuesday morning from the hotel here, which is his legal residence. The polling place will be an Eighth Avenue laundry.

The following election forecasts were made by rival campaign managers to-night, forty-eight hours before the counting of ballots in the presidential contest.

BY VANCE C. MCCORMICK, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

"I still stick to my prediction that President Wilson will receive at least 364 of the 531 votes in the electoral college. He may get more, but not less. Advances received to-day confirm my prophecy that New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin are perfectly safe for Wilson. Republican claims of New York are absurd."

"I shall be surprised if the President doesn't sweep the country by the biggest plurality ever cast for a candidate for that office. Even Pennsylvania is in doubt, judging from my information to-day."

BY WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

"Mr. McCormick's figures are so ridiculous that they do not merit a moment's serious consideration. Why does he not claim every State? We would be fully warranted in doing so, if we are to accept his estimate as to New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Connecticut."

"We are perfectly satisfied that we shall have more than 300 votes in the electoral college. I sincerely believe that we shall carry New York State by at least 15,000 plurality."

President Wilson's final message to State and county chairmen, wired from Long Branch, was made public at Democratic headquarters without comment.

ELEVENTH-HOUR EFFORTS IN DOUBTFUL DISTRICTS

"Eleventh-hour efforts of both parties will be bent to 'swinging' the election of Congressmen in doubtful districts throughout the country. Frederick C. Tanner, chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, issued a statement to-day predicting that twenty-four congressional candidates will be elected by substantial margins."

"The State will be elected by Republicans and seventeen by the Democrats. In the two remaining districts, he said, the chances favor the Republicans."

"The latest canvasses received by the Republican State Committee confirm my statement of last Monday that Mr. Hughes will carry the State by more than 100,000." Mr. Tanner said, "and that Governor Whitman, William M. Calder and the entire Republican ticket will be elected by substantially the same margins."

State Chairman Harris, of the Democrats, added nothing to the prediction he previously had made that President Wilson and the State ticket will carry New York by a large plurality.

Estimates of the result in Greater New York have been submitted to Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, but have not been made public. It is reported to-day, however, that the estimates indicate President Wilson will carry the city by at least 85,000, and probably by much more.

CANDIDATE HUGHES SERENE AND CONFIDENT

Probably the most serenely confident man politically in New York to-day was Charles E. Hughes.

On the ground that he had said his last say at the Madison Square Garden demonstration on Saturday night the Republican presidential candidate declined to make any statements. He talked freely with his friends, however, and was in better shape phys-